

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 13-00236-01-CR-W-DGK
)	
DEREK A. WILLIAMS,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

ORDER

This matter is currently before the Court on Defendant Derek Williams' Motion for Severance of Defendants (doc #60) in which defendant Williams seeks a severance from his co-defendant, Jason Sparks. For the reasons set forth below, this motion is denied.

I. INTRODUCTION

On June 20, 2013, defendant Derek A. Williams, along with Ashli Adkins, Jason E. Sparks, Charidy Blankenship¹ and Daniel R. Williams, was charged in a forty-three count Indictment.

On February 4, 2016, the Grand Jury returned a forty-six count Superseding Indictment against defendants Derek A. Williams, Ashli Adkins, Jason E. Sparks and Daniel R. Williams. Defendant Derek Williams is charged in Counts One through Forty-Four. Defendant Sparks is charged in Counts One through Forty-Two. In Count One, all defendants are charged with conspiracy to commit mail fraud. In Counts Two and Three, all defendants are charged with conspiracy to distribute controlled substance analogues. In Count Four, all defendants are

¹Defendant Blankenship entered a guilty plea on July 2, 2015.

charged with conspiracy to import controlled substance analogues. In Counts Five through Ten, all defendants are charged with distribution of controlled substance analogues. In Count Eleven, all defendants are charged with conspiracy to introduce, receive, deliver and sell misbranded drugs in interstate and foreign commerce. In Counts Twelve and Thirteen, all defendants are charged with conspiracy to commit money laundering. In Counts Fourteen through Forty-Two, defendants Derek A. Williams, Ashli Adkins and Jason E. Sparks are charged with conducting financial transactions in excess of \$10,000 with criminally derived proceeds. In Counts Forty-Three and Forty-Four, defendants Derek A. Williams, Ashli Adkins and Daniel R. Williams are charged with conducting financial transactions in excess of \$10,000 with criminally derived proceeds. Counts Forty-Five and Forty-Six charge only defendant Daniel R. Williams.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Joinder of Defendants

Rule 8(b), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, establishes the requirements for joinder of defendants. Defendants are permitted to be joined where “they are alleged to have participated in the same act or transaction, or in the same series of acts or transactions, constituting an offense or offenses.” “There is a preference in the federal system for joint trials of defendants who are indicted together.” United States v. Anderson, 783 F.3d 727, 743 (8th Cir. 2015)(quoting Zafiro v. United States, 506 U.S. 534, 537 (1993)). This is increasingly so when it is charged that defendants have engaged in a conspiracy. See United States v. Basile, 109 F.3d 1304, 1309 (8th Cir.), cert. denied, 522 U.S. 866 (1997); United States v. Pou, 953 F.2d 363, 368 (8th Cir.), cert. denied, 504 U.S. 926 (1992). “The preference for joint trials of defendants jointly indicted, particularly where conspiracy is charged, is not limited by any requirement that the quantum of

evidence of each defendant's culpability be equal.” United States v. Mallett, 751 F.3d 907, 917 (8th Cir. 2014)(quoting United States v. Lewis, 557 F.3d 601, 610 (8th Cir. 2009)).

The question of whether joinder is proper is to be determined from the face of the indictment, accepting as true the factual allegations in the indictment. See United States v. Massa, 740 F.2d 629, 644 (8th Cir. 1984)(overruled on other grounds), cert. denied, 471 U.S. 1115 (1985). See also United States v. Willis, 940 F.2d 1136, 1138 (8th Cir. 1991), cert. denied, 507 U.S. 971 (1993)(“the indictment on its face revealed a proper basis for joinder”); United States v. Jones, 880 F.2d 55, 62 (8th Cir. 1989)(“the superseding indictment reveals on its face a proper basis for joinder”).

Accepting as true the factual allegations in the Superseding Indictment, it is clear that the charges in Counts One through Thirteen (that defendant Derek Williams, along with co-defendants Ashli Adkins, Jason Sparks and Daniel Williams, conspired to commit mail fraud; conspired to distribute controlled substance analogues; conspired to import controlled substance analogues; distributed controlled substance analogues; conspired to introduce, receive, deliver and sell misbranded drugs in interstate and foreign commerce; and conspired to commit money laundering) and the charges in Counts Fourteen through Forty-Two (that defendant Derek Williams, along with co-defendants Ashli Adkins and Jason Sparks, conducted financial transactions in excess of \$10,000 with criminally derived proceeds) satisfy the requirement that defendants are alleged to have participated in the same act or in the same series of acts constituting an offense. There is no misjoinder of defendants in this case.

B. Defendant Williams is Not Prejudiced By His Joinder With Defendant Sparks

“When defendants are properly joined, there is a strong presumption for their joint trial, as it gives the jury the best perspective on all of the evidence and therefore increases the likelihood of

a correct outcome.” United States v. Casteel, 663 F.3d 1013, 1018 (8th Cir. 2011)(quoting United States v. Lewis, 557 F.3d 601, 609 (8th Cir. 2009)). However, Rule 14, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, permits severance where joinder would result in unfair prejudice to a defendant. The decision to sever lies in the trial court’s discretion. See United States v. Davis, 882 F.2d 1334, 1340 (8th Cir. 1989), cert. denied, 494 U.S. 1027 (1990).

Defendant Derek Williams argues that he would be prejudiced by a joint trial with Jason Sparks. Specifically, defendant states:

In this case Mr. Williams is accused of being involved in importing and distributing K2, a controlled substance. One of his co-defendants, Jason Sparks, made several statements to under-cover agents before his arrest. There are several phone calls and emails with Mr. Sparks making arrangements to sell to under-cover officers and discussing the distribution of product to various locations, including locations at which he knew it was illegal to sell K2. Mr. Sparks had several email communications that discussed selling products in various States by hiding behind his website’s terms and conditions stating that “the purchaser assumes responsibility for the legality.” Mr. Sparks also discussed avoiding “the man” by using UPS instead of USPS in emails.

While at a trade show in Las Vegas, Sparks met with the agents and was recorded talking about how to avoid the reporting requirement of funds over \$10,000.00 dollars. He appeared to be in charge of a large part of the distribution portion of the business and did most of the talking during his contact with under-cover agents. Based upon Sparks’ statements, Mr. Derek Williams believes that this Court has no alternative other than to sever his trial from that of his co-defendant, Jason Sparks, pursuant to Rule 14, Fed. R. Crim. P.

(Defendant Derek Williams’ Motion for Severance of Defendants (doc #60) at 2-3)

Defendant Derek Williams appears to argue that the evidence set out above would be inadmissible against him if he were tried alone. However, the Court notes that defendant Derek Williams is charged in every count in which defendant Sparks is charged. Thus, evidence relevant to the charges against defendant Sparks would appear relevant to the charges against defendant Derek Williams. In addition, the evidence set out above appears to involve conduct

in furtherance of the charged conspiracies. An argument similar to that made by defendant Derek Williams was rejected in United States v. Ramsey, No. 11-3224, 510 F. App'x 731 (10th Cir. Feb. 11, 2013), cert. denied, 134 S.Ct. 714 (2013), where the court found:

... Ramsey's argument fails because he has not shown the evidence would be inadmissible to prove the conspiracy charge against him if he had been tried alone.

Overt acts taken in furtherance of a conspiracy are admissible against all coconspirators as evidence of the conspiracy. See United States v. Scott, 37 F.3d 1564, 1581 (10th Cir. 1994). ...

510 F. App'x at 734-35. Accord Rincon v. Burge, No. 05Civ.0686(LTS)(MHD), 2010 WL 6789121, *18 (S.D.N.Y. Sep. 8, 2010) ("although some of the evidence concerned crimes in which not all of the defendants were directly involved, that evidence was admissible against all of them as alleged coconspirators, since the conduct in question involved overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy").

To the extent that evidence would be admissible in a joint trial that would otherwise not be admissible if defendant Derek Williams were tried alone, the law is clear that a defendant is not entitled to severance simply because the evidence against a co-defendant is more weighty than the evidence against him or because evidence admissible against a co-defendant may make his case more difficult to defend. In United States v. Willis, 940 F.2d 1136 (8th Cir. 1991), cert. denied, 507 U.S. 971 (1993), the court found:

There can be little doubt that the joint trial made it more difficult for Willis [a minor participant charged in only two of thirty-two counts] to defend himself. The evidence clearly revealed that Duke was a major drug dealer with a "far-flung" operation. But difficulty alone is not a reason to reject joinder. A showing of clear prejudice must be made.

Id. at 1139. See also United States v. Pecina, 956 F.2d 186, 188 (8th Cir. 1992); United States v. Davis, 882 F.2d 1334, 1340 (8th Cir. 1989), cert. denied, 494 U.S. 1027 (1990).

Prejudice may occur if the jury is unable to compartmentalize the evidence against each defendant. See Willis, 940 F.2d at 1138. However, this potential problem can normally be resolved through applicable jury instructions. See Pecina, 956 F.2d at 188 (“Disparity in the weight of the evidence as between ... parties does not entitle one to severance ... In addition, the district court gave precautionary instructions advising the jury of the proper use of evidence as related to each defendant and each charge”); United States v. McConnell, 903 F.2d 566, 571 (8th Cir. 1990), cert. denied, 498 U.S. 1106 (1991)(“the roles of the individual [defendants] were sufficiently distinct that the jury, aided by the court’s instructions, could compartmentalize the evidence against each defendant”); United States v. Jones, 880 F.2d 55, 63 (8th Cir. 1989); United States v. Jackson, 549 F.2d 517, 526 (8th Cir.), cert. denied, 430 U.S. 985 (1977).

There is no reason to question that any possible prejudice to defendant Derek Williams resulting from any evidence which is not evidence of the conspiracies and/or the other charges brought against Derek Williams and which is presented against his co-defendant Jason Sparks cannot be resolved through precautionary jury instructions. There is no prejudice in this case that would require severance in order to ensure a fair trial.

C. Defendant Derek Williams is Not Entitled to a Severance Based Upon Bruton

Defendant Derek Williams further argues that he is entitled to a severance based upon Bruton v. United States, 391 U.S. 123 (1968), in that he would be prejudiced by a joint trial with Jason Sparks based on an inability to cross-examine Sparks on statements Sparks made that may be used in the government’s case. (Defendant Derek Williams’ Motion for Severance of Defendants (doc #60) at 3) This argument must also fail.

In United States v. Avila Vargas, 570 F.3d 1004, 1008-09 (8th Cir. 2009), the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals found:

In Bruton v. United States, the Supreme Court held that the admission of a non-testifying defendant's statement that incriminated a co-defendant violated the latter's confrontation clause rights. 391 U.S. at 135-36. Bruton, however, does not preclude the admission of statements by a coconspirator in furtherance of the conspiracy. United States v. Spotted Elk, 548 F.3d 641, 662 (8th Cir. 2008); United States v. Singh, 494 F.3d 653, 658-59 (8th Cir. 2007); see also United States v. Coco, 926 F.2d 759, 761 (8th Cir. 1991). Such statements are generally admissible absent confrontation because they are not testimonial. Spotted Elk, 548 F.3d at 662; Singh, 494 F.3d at 658-59; see also Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36, 56 (2004) ("Most of the hearsay exceptions covered statements that by their nature were not testimonial—for example, business records or statements in furtherance of a conspiracy.") Under Crawford v. Washington, the confrontation clause has no application to out-of-court non-testimonial statements. Whorton v. Bockting, 549 U.S. 406, 420 (2007); Spotted Elk, 548 F.3d at 662; see also Melendez-Diaz v. Mass., --- U.S. ---, 129 S.Ct. 2527, 2539 (2009) ("Business and public records are generally admissible absent confrontation not because they qualify under an exception to the hearsay rules, but because ... they are not testimonial.") Garcia's statement identifying Vargas as his source was not testimonial and thus did not implicate Vargas's Sixth Amendment confrontation clause right. We find no Bruton error.

570 F.3d at 1008-09. Thus, any statements made by Jason Sparks in furtherance of the conspiracy to commit mail fraud or the conspiracy to distribute controlled substance analogues or the conspiracy to import controlled substance analogues or the conspiracy to introduce, receive, deliver and sell misbranded drugs in interstate and foreign commerce or the conspiracy to commit money laundering were not testimonial and, thus, do not implicate defendant Derek Williams' Sixth Amendment right to confrontation.

To the extent that the government intends to offer at trial any statements which present Bruton issues, the Trial Order requires the government to present to the Court the statements along with proposed redactions no later than thirty days prior to trial. To date, no statements have been presented to the Court.

III. CONCLUSION

Rules 8 and 14 are designed to promote judicial economy and efficiency and to avoid a

multiplicity of trials as long as these objectives can be achieved without substantial prejudice to the right of the defendant to a fair trial. See Zafiro v. United States, 506 U.S. 534, 540 (1993). Given the Court's findings that defendant Derek Williams is properly joined with his co-defendants and that defendant's claims of prejudice must fail, it is

ORDERED that Defendant Derek Williams' Motion for Severance of Defendants (doc #60) is denied.

/s/ Sarah W. Hays
SARAH W. HAYS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE